WHEELING, WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1886.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nus. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street,

Readers of THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER country during the summer will find each day in the advertising columns a convenient blank which they can cut out and fill in with a sub-

BELFAST is too fast at fighting. She

odious capitalists by injecting prussic acid, was a very smart thought. For his own "removal" the ordinary rope of comme

To MORROW the Republicans of the district over the river decide a contest in which there has been too much rancor. Life is too short for that kind of thing,

PENNSYLVANIA Democrate are figuring it? Now that the matter of the confirmathey expected to run. They don't-but then there are good things to be had MR. JOHN GRAY, who brings a \$5,000

mistaken his own identity. He isn't the man he thinks he is at all, and he has no ALABAMA held an election yesterday.

Elections down there are so much like the handle of a jug that they excite no special interest. The Republicans had a ticket in the field, but they were not playing for SIR CHARLES DILKE IS understood not t

be desirous to be prosecuted for perjury He can't bear the thought of a sever years' separation from Lady Dilke, Sir Charles is evidently in the full enjoyment

Mn Gages, of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Coal Company, needs a keeper if he is correctly reported. He talks like a man who has strayed from an insane asylum. Men of his style are not likely to bring labor and capital into better rela-

Pirrsnungi's South Side is suffering from a fatal epidemic of fever, attributed to defective sowers. If human life is worth anything it pays to have a good Mr. Laird had about twenty years' experisystem of drainage. Some communities are slow to appreciate this, but death is a

THE County Commissioners ought to get along with a levy of fifty-five cents this year and they ought not to have fixed the levy higher. The point is raised that the second thought comes too late according to the provisions of the law. This is a phase of the question worth considering. Even a good thing cannot be done cor-

"How's that, Mr. President?"

"Why, Daniel, I said I hadn't vetoed pension bill for five minutes." 'Au! We'll fit you up some dummies

on being informed of the object of the call, he promptly said he knew nothing upon which a charge could be based, any more than what any other employe of the Collector's cilies could tell. His opinion was that the Collector had too many irons in the fire, and had so much other business on hand that he could not comply with the law which requires a collector to devote his personal attention to the business of the office. He refused, however, to make any charge, saying that he was a Republican and that he did not propose to contribute to any effort to secure the of assorted sizes, Mr. President." That will do, Daniel, that will do. And Dusiel, did it ever occur to you that you are a man of great fertility of resource?"

Is the judgment of the Philadelphia Press the Prohibitionists are likely to have a complete legislative ticket in every county in Pennsylvania. The Third Party men are bound to play at politics. They don't seem to be desirous of having the prohibitory amendment submitted unless it can be done with the trade mark of their own little party blown in the bottle, as it

Mains's campaign lias already opened well, though Mr. Blaine hasn't made a single speech. Judge Woodbery, of good business man and lawyer, but did not MAINE's campaign has already opened Bethel, makes affidavit that he heard Ec monds, Democratic nominee for Governor denounce the Grand Army of the Republic as a "d—d set of bummers." Mr. Edmonts ought to have curbed his tongue until after election. There may be some Democrats among the "bummers" who will resent his familiarity.

President Clavelland was not going to put me in office as a reward for party service. But it hangens that it he has shown be said be was perfectly willing should be as a "d-d set of bummers." Mr. Ed-

vice. But it happens that it he has shown a fondate for members of Democratic committees. The Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Illinois is a Civil Service Commissioner, and now the Chair man of the Alabama Committee is ap pointed Commissioner of Education. Be sides this he is a lawyer. Was there no and I am not sure that it ever saw the experienced educator in the Democratic party upon whom the honors and emoluments of this office could have been conferred?

Ir is difficult to say definitely which

mand, and will endeavor to get other men to take the places of the strikers. The disturbance is unfortunate at this time, because so many buildings are in process of erection, and delay entails much loss.

ment and will endeayor to get other ment take the places of the strikers. The disturbance is unfortunate at this time, because so many buildings are in process of erection, and delay entails much loss.

Complimentary to Aberdeen.

Dublin, August 2.—The corporation of the city of Cork has presented to Lord Aberdeen a farewell address, expressing regret at his departure from Ireland. The Cork Harbor Commissioners and the Dablis Trade Council have presented similar addresses to the retiring Lord-Lightenant.

M'GRAW CONFIRMED

lication of that venemous item.

ipon the sensational reports sent out by

MR LAIRD'S CONNECTION WITH THE CONTEST,

The history of Mr. Laird's connection

with the Collectorship contest was briefly

this: After Mr. Cleveland demanded that

whatever charges there were against the incumbent should be made in writing, it

was thought by McGraw's friends that, as

ence in the revenue service, it might be possible that he would know enough about the conduct of the West Virginia

about the conduct of the West Virginia offlice to say whether or not the then Collector was liable to any other than the charge of "offensive partisanahip." The matter was suggested to Commissioner Miller, and Mr. Laird was telegraphed for. He came to Washington, and on being informed of the object of the call, he are mostly said he know nothing non

o contribute to any effort to secure the emoval of another Republican from office

good business manand lawyer, but did not appear to grasp the practical part of the business in a way that would in the end stamp him as a successful and altogether efficient revenue official. This,

he said he was perfectly willing should b

made public; that it was no more than he had told others, and ne more than any other employe of the office could have

MR. LAIRD'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Laird's statement was not ver

damaging to the Republican Collector,

eyes of the President. The facts of the

whole matter could easily have been

ascertained from Mr. Laird at the time.

He made no secret whatever of what he had said. There were some, however, too ready to believe a sensational newspaper report of the matter, without investiga-

Wheeling Register.

Washington correspondent of th

signed by the President-He Gives Hi Washington, D. C., August 2 .- The

OLEOMARGARINE BILL

bill and sent the following message to the For West Virginia - Senator Sherman With draws His Opposition-A Statement of the Case-Deputy Laird's Connection with it: "I have this day approved a bill orig inating in the House of Representatives the Matter-W. Va., Appointments.

entitled 'An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of oleomargarine.' This legislation has awakened much interest among the people WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2 .- John of olsomargarine. This legislation has awakened much interest among the people of the country and earnest argument has been addressed to the Executive for the purpose of influencing his action thereupon. Many in opposition have urged its dangerous characters at ending to break down the boundaries between the proper exercise of legislative power by federal and State authorities; many in favor of the enactment have represented that it promised great advantages to a large portion of our population who saddy needed relief and those on both sides of the question whose advocacy or opposition is based upon no broader foundation than local or personal interest have outnumbered all the others. This upon its face and in its main features is a rovenue bill, and was first introduced in the House, wherein the constitution declares that all bills for raising revenue shall originate. The constitution has invested Congress with a very wise legislative discretion, both as to the necessity of taxation and the selection of the objects of its burdens. And, though, if the question was presented to me as an original proposition I might doubt the present need of increased taxation, I deem it my duty in this instance to defer to the judgment of the legislative branch of the government. T. McGraw was confirmed to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of West Virginia without opposition to-day. Mr. Sherman withdrew all objections The case has been full of interest to West Virginians, and in justice to a man who is now dead, and who has been variously accused, I wish to make the following statements: Much importance has been attached to the alleged contents of one of the papers that secured the removal of the late Collector. I refer to what is known as "the Laird statement." What was the statement made by Thomas R. Laird, and how did he come to make

tion has been settled, and I am not so liable to be accused of sinister motives, I lowe it to the memory of Mr. Laird to vin-dicate him from the charge of treason to his party. Within a month past, I have read in a Grafton nowspaper, a reference to Mr. Laird in which it was charged that he had "sacrificed his honor and self-re-spect" Thomas R. Laird is dead, and had been dead for months before the pub-lication of that venemous item. To stance to defer to the judgment of the legislative branch of the government which has been so impartially announced

lication of that venemous item. To thus refer to a living man is bad enough, but what can be said of the editor who will allow a mis malice to so far control him as to move him to thus aliade to the dead—to cast a reflection upon the name of ene who, being dead, cannot resent the imputation? If Mr. Laird were living he could read the editorial mentioned with the conactouscess that he had said, in his celebrated statement, things concerning his uncharitwhich has been so impartially announced in both houses of Congress upon the passage of this bill.

Moreover, those who desire to see removed the weight of taxation now pressing upon the people from other directions may well be justified in the hope and expectation that the selection of an additional subject of internal taxation so well able to bear it will in consistency be followed by legislation relieving our citizens. cess that he had said, in his celebrated statement, things concerning his uncharitable accuser far more kind than quoted above. If the ex-collector is ever permitted to set he Lirid satement and let us hope, in the name of justice, that he will be,) he will blush for shame to behold that in this estimating the character of a man whom death had robbed of the power to defend himself, he had relied too much upon the sensational reports sent out by lowed by legislation relieving our citizens from other revenue burdens rendered by the passage of this bill even more than heretofore unnecessary and needlessly op-

It has been urged as an objection to this measure, that while purporting to be legislation for revenue, its real purpose is to deatroy, by the use of the taxing power one industry of our peeple for the protection and benefit of another. If entitled to indulge in such a suspicion as a basis of official action in this case, and if entirely satisfied that the consequences indicated would ensue, I should doubtless feel constrained to interpose Executive dissent. But I do not feel called upon to interpret the motives of Congress otherwise than by the apparent character of the bill which the apparent character of the bill which has been presented to me, and I am convinced that the taxes which it creates can not possibly destroy the open and legiti-mate manufacture and sale of the thing upon which it is levied."

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Lively Day in the House-Randall Object

Washingrox, D. C., August 2.—The Senate amendments to the Naval Estabishment bill were concurred in by the House to-day, and the bill after the signaures of the Speaker and the President of he Senate have been attached will go to

the President for his approval.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, from the conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, reported to the House a disarreament.

Appropriation bill, reported to the House a disagreement.
On motion of Mr. Randall a joint resolution was passed by the House extending until August 5 the provisions of the joint resolution providing temporarily for the expenditures of the Government.
The Speaker of the House to-day proceeded to call the States for the introduction of bills, and Mr. Baker, of New York, offered a resolution of recapitulation, self-commendation, modest laudation and hearty congratulation by the responsible majority of the House.
The reading of this was demanded by Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, and the document proved to be a stump speech containing an arraignment of the Democratic majority in the House, and the removal of another Republican from office.

Mr. Laird stated that he would not object
to being interrogated by the Commissioner in his official capacity, with reforence to the knowledge of the conduct of
the office at Grafton, and to have his statements taken by the stenographer. Accordingly Commissioner Miller began his
avanination, not secretly, as was reported. cordingly Commissioner Miller began his examination, not secretly, as was reported, but in the Internal Revenue office, where many were coming and going all the time. The Commissioner asked Mr. Laird many questions regarding the service generally in West Virginia, which the witness answered intelligently. Its general condition was reported good. Of the Collector Mr. Laird spake in rather high terms personally, but stated, basing his judgment on an experience of twenty versus in the

eratic majority in the House, and the Democratic President for the sins of omission and commission. Several times Mr. Reagan interrupted the reading and ob-jected to a stump speech being injected into the proceedings of the House under

The Speaker ruled that as the docu-States and was in the form of a resolution it must be received. He added dryly that the resolution was not an attack upon the House, but upon the Democratic party and that he thought the Democratic party could stand it.

After some debate Mr. Randall's motion to return the resolution to the gentleman who offered it (Mr. Baker) was carried and the House adjourned.

Pield Day for West Virginia Maidens.

pecial Disputch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2.—This in Washington. Miss Julia Cracraft, of Wheeling, Miss Mason, of the Second district, and Miss Rausch, of Parkersburg, were appointed to positions in the Patent Office, and Miss Wheelwright, of the Third district, was appointed to a place in the Agricultural Burean.

Mortgage Matters. New York, August 2.-The Daily Stock-

older says: "The mortgage interest maturing August 2 on railway and kindred corporation securities amounts to \$8,194,nounced or is guaranteed by solvent com-panies, is \$255,167,800 and the sum of the lividends payable during the month is \$4,434,650

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Edward White, of Kent, O., was drowned near Akron, while bathing. The damage by last Friday's storm at Columbus, O., is estimated at \$100,000. Near Joplin, Mo., S. O. Sanders was murdered by Ed. Brown, who was accused

of stealing Sanders' harness.

Fits John Porter was confirmed by the Senate in secret session yesterday to be a Colonel in the United States Army.

A carpenter repairing an old house near Youngstown, O., found hidden in the cel-lar wall a tin can filled with \$2,000 in American gold coins.

American gold coins.

Among the clerks dismissed from the Patent Office Saturday was Miss Alice E. Meckleham, the grand-daughter of President Thomas Jefferson. J. H. Bobdish, an old merchant s Sharonville, near Chillicothe, O., committed suicide in the latter town. Too much

company with bad women.

A Washington dispatch denies the story reports of it about excessive drunkenness in Googress.

"A great majority of Senators and members," it says, "do not drink at all, and year few of them, comparatively, drink to excess. There are half a dosen Googressmen who indulge more freely than they repy loud, ought to in intoxicating illquors, and are occasionally seen under the influence of drink," company with bad women.

THE DEFENSE BEGINS

IN THE ANARCHISTS' TRIALS

Unimportant—The Evidence of a "Drummer"-Spies' Horrible Scheme for the Murder of Offensive Capitalists

CHICAGO, August 2.-The effort to obtain admittance to the court room where the Anarchists are on trial was greater to-day than ever before, owing to the fact that the defense was to begin the presentation of its testimony, and an intimation, also, that Mayor Harrison was to go upon the the assemblages of the Anarchists. The number of female friends and relatives of the eight indicted men present in the court room was greater than on any previous day.

Mayor Harrison was called as the first witness. He was examined by Captain Black. After stating, in answer to questions, that he had been Mayor for seven years, he stated that he knew Spies and Parsons personally, the former only incidentally. He said he was present at the Haymarket on the night of the tragedy. When asked why he was present at the Haymarket, Mr. Harrison said:

MAYOR HARRISON ON THE STAND. "On Monday, May 3, a riot occurred

near McCormick's reaper Works. There were some windows broken, and some shooting. On the evening of that day my attention was called to a circular calling a meeting at the Haymarket on Tuesday night, which was framed in a peculiar night, which was framed in a peculiar manner. [The witness had reference to the "Revenge" circular.] Mayor Harrison said he immediately called the police captains together and gave general instructions that if anything occurred at the meeting which would have a tendency of a renewal of the scenes at McCormick's, that the crowd should be dispursed. He said that he went to the Haymarket in person to give obsolute orders provided he found the occasion warranted it. He desired to give the orders in person, if persons to the content of the conte the occasion warranted it. He desired to give the orders in person, if necessary. He arrived shortly after the speaking commenced. He heard only a few of the remarks made by Spies. He heard a portion of Parson's speech. He said he thought Spies noticed his presence there. Mayor Harrison said he thought from the tenor of Spies' speech that it was leading up to a point that would compel him to interfere with the meeting, when Spies appeared to notice the witness and his tone changed somewhat, and his latter remarks seemed tame. The witness said of Parson's speech that the portion he heard was a violent political harangue against capital. While he was present, Mayor Harrison said he heard nothing from Parsons which seemed to call for his from Parsons which seemed to call for his official intervention. The portion of Spies' speech which attracted his attention as official intervention as speech which attracted his attention as incendiary were his queries as to why the police had been assembled, why the militia had been called to their armories, why the gatling guns had been shotted. He couldn't remember the exact words.

When these queries were applied and the declaration was made that they were intended to overawe workingmen, there were cries of "Kill them," "Hang them. The bitter cries appeared to come from the immediate vicinity of the wagon, Mr. Harricon estimated that not more than three hundred actual sympathizers with the speakers appeared to be present. Mr. Harrison said of the crowd which sur-rounded the speaker's stand that the ma-inity appeared to be Germans. Robenic rounded the speaker's stand that the majority appeared to be Germans, Bohemians and Poles, probably the greater number were Germans. The speaking, or all that he heard, was in English. When the witness left the vicinity of the speaker's stand Parsons was still speaking. Proceeding to the Desplaines street police station, he remained there about five minutes before leaving for his home. When he started to leave the scene there were signs of rain, and the crowd present were signs of rain, and the crowd presen did not seem to exceed 500 persons.

Captain Black asked the witness

Captain Black asked the witness what he said to Inspector Bonfield when he was at the police station.

The prosecution objected.
Captain Black said he desired to show that the movement of the police was in the nature of a deliberate attack.

The State A ttorage withdraw the object.

The State's Attorney withdrew the ob

THE IMPENDING TROUBLE. Mayor Harrison said he told Inspector was about to close, and he thought there would be no trouble. He advised that he should disperse the reserve forces of police held at the various stations. The Inspec tor said he had already been so advised

tor said he had aiready been so advised by his own people and had aiready given these orders. The Inspector said that he had heard rumors regarding another projected enterprises that night by riotous persons which would cause him to hold the Desplaines station squad in reserve. On the cross examination Mr. Grinnell asked the witness whether he had not been advised of an attempt to burn the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway freight depot. Objected to by the defense.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway freight depot. Objected to by the defense. The State's Attorney then asked what the rumor was he had heard.

The Mayor said Inspector Bonfield had been advised that the meeting, before it adjourned, would attempt to burn the Milwaukee & St. Paul depot. The Inspector had also been advised that this meeting had been called to distract attention from other quarters. When he left the police station the Inspector was given discretionary nowers as to the dispersal of police station the Inspector was given dis-cretionary powers as to the dispersal of the meeting, or to quell any other disturb-ances. The Mayor said he had made up his mind to prevent a recurrence of the scenes at McCormick's if it was in his power to do so. This closed the examina-tion of the witness.

A DRUMMER'S TESTIMONY.

Upon the conclusion of Mayor Harri-

son's testimony Martin Simons, a travel-

was at the Haymarket meeting. During the afternoon he was given a circular by some one on West Lake street. The dir-cular was submitted by the prosecution. It was a copy of the "Revenge" circular, except that it had the head line, "Atten-tion, Workingmen," instead of "Havenge," and omitted the line, "Workingmen, come armed and appear in full force," which appears in the "Revenge" circular, The witness was present at the Haymar-a ket meeting about 7:30 o'clock. At the meeting he met Captain Ward, of the police, who introduced him to Inspector Bonfield. Near the Desplaines street sta-tion the witness met Mayor Harrison and introduced himself to the Mayor. From the police station the witness returned to the meeting, and, mounting an iron stair-way, near the speakers' wagon, remained some one on West Lake street. The gir

the meeting, and, mounting an iron stairs way, near the speakers' wagon, remained there during the meeting and until the explosion of the bomb.

The witness heard a portion of Spies speech, and all of Parsons' and Fielden's speeches. His version of Spies' speech did not materially differ from the short-hand reports of it. In Parsons' appech he heard him say, "To arms!" He heard persons in the crowd cry, "Shoot (sould!" Parsons said, in reply to this, that it was not individuals they wanted to kill, but to overturn systems. He said Fielden spoke very loud. He said there was no use for the people to attempt to do anything by legislation. During Fielden's speech the growd began to leave. While Fielden was

speaking some one said, "Let us adjourn to a hall." Fielden told them he was

to a hall." Fielden told them he was nearly through.

About this time the witness saw the police approaching. He heard some one warn the crowd to disperse. Some one on the wagon said: "This is a peaceable meeting," The bomb exploided within a second or two afterward. The witness did not hear anyone exclaim "Here come the police bloodhounds," or any exclamation of that kind. He heard no pistol shots prior to the explosion of the bomb. The witness saw the bomb thrown. The man who threw the bomb was standing behind some boxes, near the sidewalk, about twenty feet south of the alley. He was positive that it was not thrown from the salley. Immediately after the explosion of the bomb, there was pistol firing. The firing came from the police first after the firing came from the police first after th explosion. The witness joined the crowd at the foot of the stairway and ran west on

SPIES' METHOD

Of Killing Off Capitalists-The Deadly Sy-

CHICAGO, August 2 .- A special dispatch rom Boston, Mass., says: Superintendent Cornish, of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, furnished a long expose of the secret working of the Anarchists of Chicago, which, he says, have been thoroughly exwhich, he says, have been thorogonaly ex-plored by the Pinkerton force. Parsons, Mr. Cornish says, was one of the first to blosoom out as a red-bot Anarchist. He soon took Spies into his council. While in Grief's saloon, one night, Cornish heard Mrs. Parsons make a violent speech, in which she advocated hurling bombs at the residences of wealthy citizens of Chicago.

Dicago.
Spies told them that he had a better Spies told them that he had a better blan, which was as follows: "Let every man arm himself with a little syringe, just large enough to be concealed in the closed hand. The point of the syringe should be just as small and fine as that of a needle, so that it can easily penetrate clothing and skin. The bulb of the syringe must be filled with prussic acid, and then it is already for business. Armed with this, you can walk up alongside of the capitalist to be removed, quickly insert the needle point through his clothes and into his flesh, and at the same time squeeze the bulb, sending the prussic acid into his veins. The victim would not mind the attack any more than he would notice a slight prick of a pin or the bite of flea, but the poison would kill him in a very few minutes, and his death would be a horrible one. He would not know, and orrible one. He would not know, and f he did he could not tell, what had been

one to him.

This ingenious death-dealing scheme was greeted with acclamations of approval and applause by all who were present, including Parsons, Fielden, and a man reason Daniel.

named Dusny.

Cornist gives at considerable length the Combit gives at considerable length the history of the various Groups of Socialists in the city, details the experiments with dynamite which were made by Spies, Schwab and Fischer, the eatablishment of the Alarm at Parsons' auggestion, and then gives the place of meeting of each of the thirteen regularly constituted Groups which on May i were in existence in Chicago and the town of Loke, as well as of cago and the town of Lake, as well as of the Cigar Makers' Revolutionary Society and a half dozen other organization which, he says, are Anarchist societies."

A SINGULAR CASE.

A Surgical Operation of Great Delicacy Su-

cessfully Performed.

New York, August 2.—A knife-thrust inder the eye that James Doyle received in a fracas at an early hour on Tuesday morning was, in the opinion of the doctors of the Gouvernor Hospital, one of the most desperate that ever came to their notice. The knife entered at the inner angle of the orbit and ponetrated the lachrymal bone, passing downward, backward and slightly Inward—in all three and a quarter inches. The House Surgeon says the blade must have entered as far as the medial line, and, gliding along the vamer bone, struck the body of the sphenoid bone, which is very hard, and turned the tip of the blade. the tip of the blade.

the tip of the blade.
Before Doyle was brought to the hospital one of his friends attempted to abstract the knife, and in doing so broke it off at the rivet. To remove the blade was very difficult. Doctor Brendon procured a common file and made a smail groove on both sides of the blade, and, with an instrument known as the "lion" forceps, began to pull. The doctor is a muscular young man, weighing nearly 200 pounds, and he had to use his full strength with both hands to remove the knife blade, while the night orderly firmly held the patient's head between his hands with a vise-like grip. Doyle never winced during the terrible ordeal, but bore his safferings with admirable bravery. The ferings with admirable bravery. The knife blade was turned over to the police.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RAIL. An Engineer's Terrible Death-Cut to Piece

CLYDE, N. Y., August 2.—This morning at 9:30 a pocket blew out of engine No. 392, of the Lyons coal train, when within half a mile of Clyde, on the New York Central railroad, and forced the hot water, steam and fire into the cab. John Freese. the engineer, of East Syracuse, who has pany in this capacity for forty years, lost his left eye. His lower jaw was broken in two places, and his body was horribly burned and scalded. Henry Rider, head brakeman, of East Syracuse, was badly scalded about the face, neck and hands. The fireman, John Downey, of East Syra-

one, was slightly burned and somewhat injured in jumping from the engine, which was running at full speed.

The injured men were at once removed to the Uyde Hotel, where everything possible was done to relieve their sufferings, but at 11 a. M. Engineer Freese died. Brakeman Rider is in a critical condition, but it is thought he will recover.

Cut to Pieces.

Tyrons, Pa., August 2.—The dead and Green, a prominent and active member of houribly mutilated body of an unknown the Columbus & Hocking Valley railroad boy was found lying alongside the railroad and 'Coal Company, with a number of ing salesman, was called. He said he track near Birmingham Tower yesterday. friends passed through the city last night His right arm which was found fifty feet away, was torn from the shoulder, his left arm was broken and his head and face covered with deep gashes. There was nothing found upon him to give a clue to strongly opposing the introduction of coalnothing found upon him to give a cate to his identity. He was about eighteen years of age, about five feet in height, and weighted probably 145 pounds. He had evidently been stealing a ride and fell from the train while asleep. He was buried here.

near Wagner's villa. The Abbe was ill when he came here to attend the Wagner featival, and had to be carried to the Opera House. During the performance of Tuesday last he was nervous and tearful. He contracted a cold which speedily turned into inflammation of the lungs. He lost strength rapidly, and on Friday he was delirious. On Saturday he had a slight return of reason, but he never rallied.

THE THIRD MURDER

Stirs Up the Virtuous Indignation of the Inhabitants-Fatal Accident at Mar-

Pr. Pleasant, W. Va., August 2.—The people of the lower end of this county yes terday were horrified by what has every appearance of a cold-blooded murder. As usual a woman is at the bottom of it. It the society belies here. She was the seems that a man by the name of Clay pretty daughter of an official of the War Mayes has for some-time been paying attention to one Mrs. Lovegrove, whose hus band being suspicious of the intimacy between the parties had on several occasions ordered Mr. Mayes to leave his premises, and forbidden his return. Mayes, however, continued to make clandestine visits to Lovegrove's house and, yesterday, on Lovegrove's return to his house found Mayes standing in the doorway with s self-cocking revolver in his hand. Mayes self-cocking revolver in his hand. Mayes had in his hand a broom. After some words the irate husband attempted to eject Mayes from his house by means of a stight shove, when the revolver was discharged either by accident or intentionally, the ball taking effect in the brain of Lovegrove, killing him almost instantly. Mayes claims to have had the revolver in his hand for the purpose of cleaning it, which seems, upon consideration of the facts, a very strange statement, inasmuch

facts, a very strange statement, inasmuch as parties using self-cocking revolvers do not usually clean them while loaded, nor take them to houses of outraged husbands unless for sinister purposes. The murderer is now in jail at this place awaiting his trial, which will in all probability take place at the September term of the Circuit Court.

Much excitement prevails in the neighborhood in which the deed was commitfacts, a very strange statement, inasmuc

borhood in which the deed was commit ted, as this is the third murder within two years in a radius of ten miles. The people in that locality are considered to be amongst our best citizens, and are grieving over these several lawless acis, and talk of demanding the immediate trial of the three murderers now in jail. AN OLD LADY'S DEATH.

She Falls From the Martinsburg Depo

CUMBERLAND, MD., August 2,-An old lady named Catherine Seniliker fell from the porch of the depot at Martinsburg this evening about nine o'clock and died from the effects of it. She was on her way from Chambersburg, Pa., to Zanesville, O., and Onamorsburg, Pa., to Zinceville, O., and had to come to Martinsburg to take the midnight train. She walked out of the waiting room to the porch and not seeing the steps fell from the top to the bottom of them. The height is about ten feet, she was seventy-three years old and remained unconscious until she died.

Eaoch Hedges was struck by a freight train, three miles west of Martinsburg, today, and seriously injured internally. He was picked up by a passenger train and

was picked up by a passenger train and taken to Martinsburg for treatment.

SQUIRE'S CASE Hefore the Grand Jury—The Judge's Charge in the Matter. New York, August 2.—The Grand Jury

for the August term of the General Sec-

sions Court were sworn in to-day by Judge Cowing. His honor, referring to the case of Rollin M. Fquire, Commissione of Public Works, said in his charge: "I wish to call your especial attention to a subject now agitating the attention of the public. Grave charges have the public. Grave charges have been made against a certain public official, it being claimed that from corrupt, willful and wicked motives a public office has been handed over to a contractor, this contractor, as is claimed, being the actual head of the office, the other being only in nominal possession. The department, according to common report, has been in the hands of this contractor for some time and he has had the power to give himself contracts and discharge and appoint men, so that substantially the office has been in the hands of a man who has carried it on in a manner no doubt antagonistic to the welfare of the city and its texpayers. The question of the truth or falsity of the these charges are for you to pass upon. Teannot. If it is true that this department was turned over as stated there has ment was turned over as stated there has been a most wicked and criminal act combeen a most wicked and criminal act com-mitted which demands prompt action through your hands. Other investigations into the charges are being made, but this need not retard you from taking steps. The Mayor's investigation is to determine whether or not removals from office shall be made. Your investigation will be to decide whether or not a criminal law has whether or not removals from office shall be made. Your investigation will be to decide whether or not a criminal law has been violated. If there has been you must bring the guilty party or parties before this tribunal. If you find these charges of corruption to be well founded, you will then make investigation as to all who were concorned in it, for all who might have taken part are equally guilty. This cry of corruption is to be heard too frequently of late. It is a stain upon the good character and name of our great city. Every man who is found guilty of corrupt facts in public office should receive his just punishment, speedily, and be undergoing sats in public office should receive his just punishment, speedily, and be undergoing imprisonment thirty days after conviction. I hope, however, that it will turn out that there is nothing in these charges. It is always best that a public official should come out of a trial with clean skirts, and I hope that you will come to the conclusion that this matter is one that should never have been brought to your notice."

HOCKING VALLEY TROUBLES. The Reckless Assertions of a Railroad Con

PITTEBURGH, PA., August 2 .- W. M. in a special car en route for Atlantic City. strongly opposing the introduction of coal-cutting machines into our mines. Many

stances demand it, send sufficient troops into the valley to shoot the lawless element there, who have made so much trouble of late. If a dozen or so of these men were shot, I'm certain that there would be peace for some time to come. This will be done if destruction of property is again resorted to by the miners.

"We have equipped seven or eight of our miners with machines," continued the gantlemap, "but at present they are all

gentleman, "but at present they are all atanding still."

Burralo, N. Y., August 2 .- A meeting of representatives of the many fraternal beneficiary societies doing business in the United States and Canada has been called to convene in Washington, D. C., in Octo
MacDonald.

Solicitor General for Ecotland—Mr. J. Stanley, President of the Board of Trade to the Convene to Washington, D. C., in Octo
Master of the Horse—Duke of Portland.

ber next. These societies represent many million dollars of insurance and a large membership, scattered through every state and Territory. The suoreme lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen has taken the initiative steps of securing uniform legislation, the collection of social statistics and other subjects affecting these societies.

societies. A CELESTIAL ROMANCE.

The Love Affair of An Attache of the Chi

WASHINGTON, D. U., August 2 .- The

Capital prints a pathetic story of the way in which an attache of the Chinese legation not long ago fell in love with one of Department, and was in the habit of going with a number of her young acquaintances to Dupont Circle, upon which fronts "Stewart Castle," wherein the Chi nese legation is housed. The attaches of the legation used to come out and flirt with the girls, and it is said that the old Minister himself was not averse to casting siy glances at the silly little beauties who did everything they could to encourage the pagans in their love-making. Finally one of the Youngest of the Celestials, who is the son of a power-ful ruler in China, and destined to inherit great wealth and position, fell in love with the War Department official's daughter. He used to follow her home, and was invited into the house, and in course of time made regular afternoon calls, when he enjoyed the singing and playing upon the piano in which his fair young hostess indulged for his benefit.

She gave him lessons in English, too, and he proved a very apt pupit. To her

She gave him lessons in English, too, and he proved a very ant pupil. To her mind it was very funny to have a Chinese lover, and she rather enjoyed the amusement which the matter created among her young friends. But finally the poor fellow began to suffer from the pangs of Cupid's dart, and in piecon English and by signs told the pretty "Melican" girl how much he adored her. The only satisfaction she gave him was that she could not love him so long as he wore that horrid queue and those sky blue silken gowns. Great was her surprise when he next called to see him arrayed in the costume of au American and the queue so dear to the Celestial heart rudely seissored off. He had taken her in earnest, and did what he could to render himself acceptawhat he could to render immest accepta-ble in her eyes. He was broken-hearted when she called in her parents to send him away. The rumpus which took place at the Legation when knowledge of the af-lair got to the cars of the Minister was the liveliest that has been known there for many a day.

or many a day.

The young man had come from China The young man had come from China but a few months ago with the new representative of the flowery kingdom in order to acquaint himself with life in other parts of the world, and batter qualify him for service under Chinese Government. The Minister feared that he would be blamed for what had happened and might perchance lose both his position and his head for not keeping better watch of his protege. To explain the lose of the queue, should it be noticed in diplomatic circles, it was siven out and the police.

queue, should it be noticed in diplomatic circles, it was given out and the police were notified that the young man had been set upon at night by roughs and his queue cut off.

At last accounts the young fellow was declaring that if he could not have the girl he would commit suicide, and the girl—well, she has been sent out of town until the victim recovers his equilibrium, or goes home. or goes home.

DEBT STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2.-The folowing is a recapitulation of the debt state

ment for the month of July issued to day: Interest-bearing debt:—
Bonds at 45 perceut......
Bonds at 4 percent....
Bonds at 5 percent...
Refunding ortifostes at 4 percent...
Navy pension fund at 5 percent...
Pacific R. R. bonds at 6 percent...

..\$1,214,902,034 00 Debt on which interest has ceased \$5,577,810 00

Principal....

Decrease of the debt during the

Decrease of the debt during the month
month
Cash in the Tressury available for reduction of the public debtGold held for gold certificates actually outstanding.
Bliver held for silver certificates
Silver held for silver certificates
United States notes held for certificates of deposit, sciusily outstanding.
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid.
Fractional currency. 874,718,517 0 87,561,044 00

IRELAND AND THE TORIES.

The Parnellites to Demand the Sospens of Evictions,
London, August 2.—An exchange of riews among the Parnellites has led to a decision to give the Government time to

prepare an Irish bill, but the Parnellites will demand a measure for the suspension of the districts in which elections were of evictions. Owing to the fall in prices held for Conseillers Generaux have been

the introduction of the Irish bill be postponed until spring the landlords will in
all likelihood resort to wholesale evictions
unless restrained from doing so.
Mr. Kitson's position as president of the
Liberal Federation is menaced by his acceptance of a boronetcy. Mr. Chamberian and his followers are delighted at the
situation. They ridicule the idea of a
baronet being at the head of a Democratic
coucus.

coucus.

The following appointments are officially announced:
Secretary of State for India—Sir Richard Asheton Oross.
Lord Privy Seal—Earl Cadogan.
Colonial Secretary—Right Hon. Edward

Stanhope.
President of the Board of Trade—Right

Hon, Edward Stanley, Lord Advocate—Right Hon, J. H. A. MacDonald.

GOVERNOR IRELAND'S ACTION.

Three State Officials Under Bond - The President's Report to the Senate-Mexico Re-Demands-Measures to be Taken.

GALVESTON, Tex., August 2.-A special to the News from Eagle Pass says: "By special order of Governor Ireland to the Jounty Attorney, of complaints received against County Judge Hoffstetter, Sheriff Francisco Mondragon, for being concerned in the illegal capture and delivery of Fran-Negras, the first three mentioned men were arrested and placed under bond of \$1,000 each to appear before Justice Dunn, A citizans meetisg held at the Contr House this afternoon passed resolutions strongly endorsing the action of Govarnor Ireland for coming so promptly to the relief of the people.

The President's Report

President to-day in response to the reso ution of the Senate asking for informalution of the Senate asking for informa-tion concerning the alloged dilegal deten-tion of A. K. Outling by the Mexican authorities at El Paso Del Norte, trans-mitted to the Senate the report of the Seo-retary of State together with a voluminous mass of correspondence relative to the case. The outcome is that the Mexican gov-ernment refuses to release Outling on the telegraphic demand of Secretary Bayard.

Satisfaction or Blood. Washington, D. C., August 2.-Repreentative Crain, of Texas, to-day had an nterview with Secretary Bayard in reference to the Cutting and Rasures cases. Mr. Orain says that the Secretary is aroused to the importance of the princi-ple involved and is determined to protect American citizens to the full extent of his

It is understood that the House Commit-It is understood that the House Commit-tee on Foreign Affairs will declare the ar-rest and imprisonment of Outling to have been an infringement of his rights as an American citizen, and will report a reso-lution requiring the President in an em-phatic manner to demand his release by the Mexican Government.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

The Protestants and Catholics Come To gether With Disastrous Results.
Belfast, August 2.—The riotous spirit which has been at high pressure in Belant for many weeks again manifested itself on Saturday night. A band of music marched through the streets about 7 o'clock on its way to meet several hundred children belonging to the Protestant Sunday schools, who were returning from an excursion. The band was followed by large crowd, which greeted an assemblage of Catholics, who were waiting on Carrick Hill to see the procession, with a series of groam mingled with taunts and jears. The Catholics replied to this obnoxious sulutation with a shower of stones, and the mob accompanying the band retaliated in kind. Wild numors quickly spread and a big mob of Orangemen collected in a surprisingly brief space of time. The police were soon upon the ground and enleavered to disperse the crowd, but the number of Orangemen rapidly increased and forced the Catholics from the hill. They then turned their attention to a big lavera kent by a Catholic named McKennas, which they completely gutted, leaving dot a pane of glass unbroken nor an article of furniture intact. The police made frequent charges upon the rioters, but were in every case repulsed by showers of stones, and many of them were severely butt. Leaving McKenna's Hotels awreek, the rioters attacked a number of houses believed to be inhabited by Catholics. ired children belonging to the Protestant

burt. Leaving McKenna's Hotel a wreck, the rioters attacked a number of houses believed to be inhabited by Catholics, battering down doors, smashing windows, and tearing up fences and shrubbery. The police again charged the crowd, but the mob tore up the pavements and hurled volley after volley of stones thus obtained at the officers, driving them from the scene. The police rallied, and were ordered to fire into the mob, which they did with guus loaded with buckshot. The rioters then fell back suddenly, disclosing the fact that many with buckehot. The rioters then fell back suddenly, disclosing the fact that many of them had been hit and some seriously wounded. The police followed up their advantage, although they did not fire again, and drove the rioters from the ground, compelling them gradually to dis-perse. A boy named Knox, who was going on an errand, was shot dead, but some of the rioters were killed. Quiet released the remaining of the night but sone of the rotters were killed. Quest reigned the romainder of the night, but the rioters made their reappearance on the streets at an early hour to-day, congregating about the corners and their numbers gradually increasing. They finally became so formidable that the police ordered them away, when they again attacked the officers with atones. The police poured a volley of buckshot into the crowd, wounding a large number of them, but this only had the effect to enrage the mob, and they threw themselves upon the police with desperate fury. While a hand-to-hand fight was going on between the police and a portion of the mob, another, a larger department of the rioters, devoted themselves to wrecking buildings occupied by Catholics. In this occupation, as well as that of waging battle with the police, the mob was suddenly and effectually interrupted by the arrival of the military, whose appearance on the scene was reigned the remainder of the night, but

ally interrupted by the arrival of the mili-tary, whose appearance on the scene was the signal for a general stampede. The military pursued the crowd, and with the sesistance of the police, arrested forty-six of the rioters, who were put in jail. The police fought with terrific bravery and at tearful odde, scarcely one engaged in the dight escaping injury. Many of them were badly cut with knives and pieces of glass in the hands of the rioters, and some of them were almost entirely stripped of

in the hands of the rioters, and some of them were almost entirely stripped of their clothing.

No further attempts at rioting were made during the night, and the city to-day is quiet. Two of the men injured during the disturbances of Saturday and Sunday are in a critical condition. The police and military are in full control, and allow no crowds to assemble.

crowds to assemble.

Panis, August 2,-Returns from 1,043 of evictions. Owing to the fall in prices numerous tenants in Ireland are in arreceived. Fourteen hundred and fifty of the introduction of the Irish bill be postponed until spring the landlords will in all likelihood resort to wholesale evictions unless restrained from doing so.

Mr. Kitson's position as president of the Itheral Federation is menaced by his acceptance of a boronetcy. Mr. Chambers are deliberal test and the seriously diminished.

Another English Seandal,

London, August 2,-Lord Lonsdale hea been sentenced to pay a fine at Newcastle for assaulting David Debnoards, the husband of Violet Cameron, the well known burlesque actress. The husband had found his wife with Lord Lonsdale in a room at a tavern, and had been kicked out of the apartment by Lord Lonsdale, who otherwise maltreated him.

Holsted to the Peernge. London, August 2 .- Col. Frederick A.